THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol V — Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, December 2, 1826. — No. 59.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Benjamin Albertson,

At Three Dollars *per annum, or* Two Dollars *for six months, payable in advance.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, bl'k & *lead* col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Blk, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Blue and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Plain damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Plaid, Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
Large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Lawns and linen Cambricks,
Tamboured and loom sewed Book Muslins,
Plain 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Net, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Packages domestic cotton goods such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise-Shell tuck and side Combs,
Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 — Tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Walsh's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM D. GORDAN, *Agent.*
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted.
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

I Have Received

By Schooners Experiment, from Boston, and Philinda, from Baltimore, further supplies of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which, with those lately received, forms a general assortment suitable for this market, and which is offered on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce.

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

JUST RECEIVED
per schooner Cordelia, Walker, from St. Lucia,

32 hogsheads prime retailing MOLASSES.

For Sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 11.

Farmer's Repository.

On the Seeds of Vegetables.

Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbages and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and muskmelons, have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

Farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds, as well as the flavor of their fruits, by attending to a few rules, such as the following.

Never plant your gourds near your squashes, or you will make them bitter. Never plant squashes near your pumpkins, or you will make them watery, hard skinned and tasteless. Never plant different kinds of cabbage seed near one another, or you will make a mixture.—Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbage, or both will be spoiled. Never plant good red beets near white seed beets, or you will have neither red nor white. Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another. As a general rule—never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects.

[*New-England Farmer.*

SILK.

An elderly farmer from Connecticut told us the other day, that he had about five hundred mulberry trees then growing on his own farm—that he had fed one hundred thousand worms, which produced about fifty pounds of silk annually. The whole business, of feeding the worms, &c., is performed by his daughters. But very little labor is required, and he thinks that in the course of a few years,—after his trees come to maturity,—he shall, by increasing the number of his worms in proportion to the quantity of feed supplied, produce yearly about *three hundred pounds of the raw material*. Thus giving to his girls an opportunity of adding to the common stock of domestic comfort, and of providing a livelihood for themselves. We wish him success; and the heart of every friend to the increasing prosperity of our domestic manufactures, will throb a generous response.—[*Masonic Mirror.*

Marietta Cattle Show—On the 18th ult. the Cattle Show and exhibition of Manufactures by the Washington county Agricultural Society, took place at Marietta, in the State of Ohio. This was the first attempt to obtain a public exhibition of this character in that county; and the weather being favorable, there was very numerous assemblage of farmers of the vicinity, and visitors. Premiums, exceeding $200 in amount, were distributed for the best animal productions, and the greatest improvements in mechanics, domestic manufactures, and agricultural science. Among the items exhibited, we find Cotton, Indigo, Leather, Hats, Carpeting, Tobacco, Razor Strops, Axes and Baskets. The premium Butter was afterwards sold at 20 cents, and the premium Cheese at 28 cents the pound. The premium of $10, for the best crop of Indian Corn, was given to Mr. Henry Fearing, who, on four acres of land, obtained an average of 104 85-100ths to the acre. The land was Ohio Bottom, on which between 90 and 100 cart loads of manure were spread, and ploughed in to the depth of from 9 to 11 inches. The furrows were three and a half feet apart, and the stalks 5 to 15 inches, being very irregularly planted. When the corn was five inches high, about one hundred and fifty pounds of gypsum or plaister was sprinkled round the stalks, and this was repeated when the corn was from 12 to 15 inches high, the field being kept free from weeds. The premium of $10 for the best crop of wheat was awarded to Col. Johnston, who on four acres obtained an average of 32 15-100ths bushels to the acre. The premium of $8 for the best crop of Potatoes, was given to Stephen Dana, Esq. who from half an acre of yellow loamy land, planted on the 1st of June, raised 176 bushels of the early white potatoe.

ORCHARD GRASS.
August 14, 1826.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir,—Although I have cultivated orchard grass for several years, and have observed and heard of many of its valuable properties, yet its superiority over every other grass, has never been so fully brought under my view as during the present season. About the 20th June, I cut a crop of seed from a field of orchard grass, and in mowing my timothy on the 21st July, (which was adjoining the orchard grass in a part of the same field,) my people were tempted by the fine swarth which the orchard grass afforded, to mow a part of the same ground from which I had saved seed about a month before. And though I had before witnessed the great rapidity of its growth, yet I was nevertheless astonished in walking over the field to-day to find the grass very nearly knee high where it had been closely mown *only three weeks before*, and when the timothy adjoining it would hardly furnish a bite for a sheep. Indeed, I have no doubt but that I shall, in the course of a few weeks, cut as heavy a crop of hay from this same ground as I have ever secured.

The great advantage of a grass which recovers so soon from the scythe and the tooth, are so obvious as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; indeed my object in making this communication is barely to state the naked fact, referring those who may be desirous of more particular information, to the pages of your useful journal, in which ample justice has been done this invaluable grass by several of your correspondents who have had longer experience and closer observation of it than myself.

I am with respect, your obed't serv't.

COTTON.

(From Gray's Travels in Africa, p. 64, Lond. ed. 1825.)

"The country for some distance around this village, (Jaroomy,*) has the marks of civilization. There were some extensive cotton and indigo plantations; and although no rain falls at that season, they looked green and well. The soil, though sandy, appeared good and well fitted to produce all tropical grains, vegetables, &c. in perfection.

"We left Jaroomy at 6 o'clock, on the 26th of April, 1818, and travelled east over a gently ascending country, beautifully wooded, until half past 7, when we came to a small town called Jonkaconda, inhabited by Bushreens, and very prettily situated on a little hill under the shade of some few large trees somewhat resembling the horse chestnuts, except that the trunk is covered with large sharp protuberances in the shape of thorns. It produces a quantity of silky cotton, in pods of an oval shape about five inches long and four in circumference. The natives do not make any use of it; they prefer the *common* cotton, from which they manufacture all their clothes."

* About 1½ or 2 degrees East of the mouth of the Gambia.

FLOWER POTS FOR ROOMS.

At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 6th inst, a paper was read upon the manner of cultivating plants in pots filled with moss only, and not mould. It appeared that the method to be pursued, was to fill a pot with coarse moss, of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and to place a cutting or a seed in this moss. The secretary was understood to say, that he was well acquainted with the practice, and that it succeeded admirably, especially with plants destined to ornament a drawing-room. In such a situation, plants grown in moss, were stated to thrive better than if they were in garden mould, and to possess the very great advantage of not causing dirt by the earth not washing out of them when watered. For transportation, plants rooted in moss were said to be better adapted, on account of their lightness. In short, the method was declared to be in all ways excellent. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering, is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a pure vegetable mould; and it is well known that *pure* vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not contain more moisture than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root—a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty by the use of earth.

[*London paper.*

Certain Cure for the Cramp.—An effectual preventive for the cramp in the calves of the legs, which is a most grievous pain, is to stretch out the heel of the leg as far as possible, at the same time drawing up the toes towards the body. This will frequently stop a fit of the cramp after a few times, be able in general, to prevent the fit coming on, though its approach be between sleeping and waking. Persons subject to this complaint, should have a board fixed at the bottom of the bed, against which the foot should be pressed when the pain commences.

[*Am. Farmer.*

The entire population of both Americas, with the islands of Hayti or St. Domingo, Cuba, and Porto Rico, British, Spanish, Dutch, French, and Danish Antilles, with Margueritta, total 34,942,000.

The entire population of the Americas, continental and insular, is thus distributed:

Whites,	13,471,000
Indians,	8,610,000
Negroes,	6,433,000
Mixed,	6,428,000
	34,942,000

Division according to religious forms:

Roman Catholics,	22,486,000
Protestant,	11,636,000
Independent Indians, not Christian,	823,000
	34,942,000

MORAL.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Family Worship, well conducted, teaches children religion by almost insensible degrees. While they surround the altar of God, divine instruction "drops as the rain, and distils as the dew."—Such worship, too, unites the parents and the children in bonds of inseparable attachment. They humble themselves together before God, and their common interests are spread before Him. The children observe the movings of a father's love, and concern for their immortal welfare;—they imagine that they feel he is a Christian, that he is a friend of God, that he has an interest at the throne of Grace, and they will love and reverence, and obey him; they are made familiar with the truths of the Bible, and these truths if followed, will be their safeguard through life, and their guide to Heaven. And when they have children committed to them, they will train them up also "in the way they should go,"—and thus the influence of the pious father will descend from generation to generation.

An Answer for Sceptics, &c.

The late Bishop Horne, in some remarks upon the alledged contradictions and mysteries of scripture says:

"Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. When this is done, the same question shall be triumphantly asked again the next year, as if nothing had ever been written on the subject. And as people in general, for one reason or other, like short objections better than long answers, in the mode of disputation, the odds must ever be against us; and we must be content with those of our friends who have honesty and erudition, candour and patience, to study both sides of the question."

True religion does not consist in the explication of dark and intrinsic questions—nor in the elucidation of mysterious points in scholastic theology—nor in the repetition of creeds and prayers—but in the belief of the truth—the possession of its principles in the heart and the practice of its precepts in the life. A man may be the strenuous asserter of doctrines and confessions, and still be only a bigot;—but he that "visits the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, & keeps, himself unspotted from the world, must possess pure and undefiled religion. A disposition to discharge all the active and self-denying duties of Christianity, with promptitude, meekness, and fidelity, is one of the best evidences of our gracious state.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Before this paper can reach many of our distant subscribers, we shall have to announce the commencement of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress: the bustle of an increased population will be visible about us, and the business of legislation will occupy our minds, and place our labors and our columns in full requisition. Glancing from the last session to the one which is approaching, we cannot refrain from the expression of our hope that the influence of time and reflection, and a becoming deference to public opinion, will be perceptible in the moderated tone of our legislative discussions, and the exhibition of a more discreet judgment, and a more determined application to the duties which require to be performed. It will give us the most sincere satisfaction, when we are called on to record the constitutional demise of the present Congress, if we may, with truth, assert that the usefulness of its closing labors had amply redeemed the unprofitable waste of time which characterized the first moiety of its existence.

It is well known to our readers, that a great mass of unfinished business will necessarily occupy the attention of Congress, at the coming session. Among the most important, perhaps the most, of the measures which are in this state, may be ranked the Bankrupt Bill. A conviction of the expediency of this bill, is rapidly spreading itself through the country, and there is a strong probability that a considerable part of the coming session will be occupied in the discussion of its voluminous details. Should this discussion eventuate, before the termination of the present Congress, in the adoption of a system which will equalize the laws of debtor and creditor throughout the States, dispensing protection alike, to the one against fraud, and to the other against oppression, we think public opinion will pronounce that the Nineteenth Congress has established a just and powerful claim to the approbation of the people.

Whether the Judiciary Bill, which was laid on the table at the last Session, will be again taken up, may be somewhat doubtful. The recollection of the protracted discussion on this subject, during the last session, will make the House approach the question with some dread: but, as the interests of the Western States loudly call for the adoption of some measure which will more universally and equally extend the benefits of legal protection to all parts of the country, we are inclined to the opinion that it will be acted upon.

The claims of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army will, we have no doubt, be again urged on the attention of Congress. The claimants are annually—daily—almost hourly, diminishing: like the few last leaves which linger in the forest, the winter winds have found them thinly scattered, and attached to the tree of existence by a filament which time has nearly destroyed; a few blasts more, and they are gone forever: a few more years, at the most, and not a claimant will remain to ask for the small and brief pittance which his services have so well merited, and the wants of declining life so imperatively require. Memorials on this subject will be presented to Congress; we hope they will meet with a better fate than that which has attended former applications.

The great question of internal improvement will doubtless again occupy the attention of Congress, as the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be submitted, with a view to the commencement of that important work.—The very able and perspicuous report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, which was printed after the close of the last session, has been for some months in the possession of the members of both Houses: the great importance of this chain of communication, running across an extensive territory, to the several States which it will connect; the strong feeling which exists in relation to it, and which will express itself emphatically, and we hope efficiently, in the Convention which will assemble here during the first week of the session; and the value of the work, in a national view, will all have been well weighed, and will be well understood by those who have to legislate in relation to it. Exclusive of this measure, a variety of other applications for Roads and Canals, founded on the reports which will be made by the several brigades of Engineers which have been engaged on surveys during the past summer, must be expected. The spirit of improvement is abroad; the rapidly increasing population, property and influence of the West render more necessary every year the facilities which it claims for sending the fruits of its soil and the productions of its industry to the best markets, and for the return of the comforts and luxuries which are poured from other nations into our Atlantic marts; it is certainly due to this important section of the Union that to her also the fountains of political, moral, literary intelligence, should be open, and that she may be enabled to cherish her native genius by feeding it from the streams which will flow from them.

The plan for the extension of a territorial government, to the Indian tribes, beyond the Mississippi, will, probably, be disposed of at the coming session, as the bill for this purpose is among the unfinished business of the last session.—The subject is one of no ordinary interest; embracing, as it does, a plan by which the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Union can be collected and preserved from entire annihilation. Like the bear, the wolf, and the deer, they are now compelled to retire before the advance of a civilized population; and, like those quadrupeds, they are scattered through the forest and the waste, condemned to lead a life of plunder and depredation. Justice and humanity seem to require of us to adopt every means in our power to reclaim their habits, meliorate their condition, and elevate their minds.

In addition to the preceding subjects, there remain, to be acted on at the coming session, numerous public and private bills, of greater or less importance, which were left unacted upon at the last session. Individuals who have claims on the government, which are founded in equity, and sustained by all the evidence which would substantiate a claim between man and man, have a right to complain, when justice is withheld, and the obligations of contracts are violated.

A view of all this mass of business, swelled as it will be by the variety of new public and private bills, which every session originates, leads to the necessary conclusion, that either the coming session will be one rather of business than of declamation, or that a great many national or individual interests will be neglected. We incline to the belief that the former will be the case. We would also hope that the effects of time and reflection will be visible in the softened asperities of party feeling; in an increased confidence in the Executive, whose policy has received the approbation of the People; in the disappearance of that disposition to carp and cavil against particular measures, because they originate in particular sections of the Union, a disposition which is subversive of all national feeling, and hostile to all national interests; and in a visible and active determination to keep in view, in the discussion of all measures on which legislative wisdom may be called to act, the principles and policy which have been acknowledged as most in unison with the character of our institutions, and the prosperity of our common country.

[*Nat. Journal.*

Authentic from Greece.

We have conversed with Mr. *Miller*, who visited *Greece* about two years ago, under the patronage of the Greek Committee of this city; and the account he gives of the destitute and suffering condition of that oppressed people is most appalling. It confirms the statements given in the papers for some time past, of their privations and distresses. The women and children as well as the soldiers suffered extremely during the siege of Missolonghi; and so did those afterwards, who escaped. Many chose death rather than be captured. They deprecated above all other evils, the falling into the hands of their unfeeling and cruel enemies. The wants of most of the inhabitants of the Morea are extreme; and those captured are treated in a most brutal manner. In Atica and Ætolia the people are in a destitute condition. But nothing will induce them to submit to their cruel oppressors. They are entirely devoted to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, or to be sacrificed in self-defence. They do not fear death—it is only the power of the infidel foe which they dread.

Mr. *Miller* says that provisions would be as acceptable to them as men or arms. Though they are not in regular disciplined armies, they unite and fight bravely when the enemy approaches—but that it is difficult to form and keep up a regular standing army. He thinks if the *Porte* is otherwise occupied, as may be the case in a war with Russia, or the present difficulties with the Janissaries, that the Greeks will soon be able to recover from their suffering situation, and be free and prosperous. Mr. M. is a very intelligent man, and his opinions are entitled to full credit. He went to Greece with honorable and disinterested views. And he will always have the satisfaction to reflect, *that he labored and suffered in behalf of that much injured people.*

Since penning the above paragraph, Mr. *Miller* handed us the following, having been requested to express his views concisely for publication:

"The present state of Greece is inconceivably wretched. Not only are thousands of its inhabitants destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, but are in want of provisions to enable them long to support life. The standard of the cross was raised in the Peloponnesus more than five years ago;—since which time the Greeks have shewn a determination worthy of their origin; and in many a hard fought battle, have fully demonstrated, that they will live free of the Turks or die in arms. They have committed great mistakes, but not greater than one acquainted with their condition, might have expected. During my residence among them instead of being surprised at their crimes, I have often been astonished in seeing so much virtue amidst such misery and confusion. The result of their struggle, I think, is uncertain; but any thing which can be done to relieve their present wants will be a deed of charity, worthy of those who rejoice in lessing the aggregate of human misery. There is indeed, enough of misery in every part of the world; but that of which I now speak is of a peculiar kind, and which must reach the heart of every American. The Greeks are struggling as our fathers did, for freedom and independence; though not from a Christian but a Mahometan power. The sacrifices they have made, I believe, are greater than were ever made by any other people. They cannot submit at discretion, without jeopardizing their lives, and exposing *their wives and daughters to the lustful passions of a beastful soldiery.* The history of former Turkish treaties teaches them what they may expect, if they submit or capitulate. What can they do? Tell me not of Turkish mercy or of Turkish faith. They are merciful only when there is fear of retaliation and keep their promise only when it is not for their interest to break it. This is the unhappy state of Greece. For my own part after having seen much of the nature of the present struggle, and learnt something of the character of the modern Greeks, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider them deserving the sympathy and aid of the christian world."

[*Boston Gazette.*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Washington City, dated Mahon, Sept 17, 1826.

"I observed, in a former letter to you, that I believed the Greek cause to be at an end; since then affairs have taken a turn, and it is now believed by many that these oppressed people are in a fair way to keep their enemies at a proper distance. I have seen both divisions of the Capudan Pacha's fleet, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, and brigs, in all sixty-four sail, at sea. This force was to have attacked the Island of Samos, but they found the little fleet of the Greeks ready to receive them. The force of the Greeks consists of forty sail, (nothing larger than brigs,) with a few fire ships. This gallant little force seems to have put the Pacha to flight, for he precipitately retired from Samos: the last time I heard of him he was at Mitylene, and I have no doubt that long ere this he has been forced back into the Dardanelles. The camp at Escala Nova, opposite the Island of Samos, was broken up some time since. The troops at this station were to have invaded the island, and to have acted in concert with the Turkish fleet."

Captain Parry's New Expedition.—A new expedition is projected for Captain Parry. It has for its object to reach the Northern Pole; to make known to us what the inmost point of the ice-bound Arctic Circle is. Captain Franklin had offered himself to undertake a journey over the ice from Spitzbergen to the Pole, and this has been adopted by Cap. Parry, who, in addition to his own ardent expectations of success, procured the sanction of the Royal Society to the practicability of the enterprise. The Hecla is to be prepared for Captain Parry early in the ensuing spring, and in that vessel he is to proceed to "Cloven Cliff," in Spitzbergen, in lat. 70 deg. 52 min. (or about 600 miles from the Pole) which he is expected to reach towards the end of May. From this point he will depart with two vessels, which are capable of being used either as boats or sledges, as water or ice is found to prevail. They are to be built of light, tough, and flexible materials, with coverings of leather and oil-cloth; the latter convertible into sails. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for ninety-two days, which, if they only travelled, on the average, thirteen miles per day, and meet with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long desired Pole, and returning to the Hecla, at Cloven Cliff. Dogs or rein-deer (the former preferable for drawing the sledges, when necessary, but the latter better for food, in case of accident or detention,) are to be taken on the expedition.

It is known that the summer temperature is far from being severe, there is perpetual light, with the sun continually above the horizon, and he knows, from experience, that the men, on such occasions, are always healthy. During his absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the eastern side of Spitzbergen; and the officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum, on magnetism and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending the exploit, will be 5000 pounds; and we earnestly hope, that by this day twelve months, Captain Parry and his gallant companions may be safe in London, to claim and receive it.

Lake Erie.—This valuable body of water, which bounds the northern part of Ohio, is rapidly becoming the vehicle of an extensive commerce. A few years ago only one steam boat navigated this lake, and that one with little encouragement; now six regularly ply between the border villages on its shore and points on the western lakes. Nearly one hundred coasting vessels now whiten the lake with their sails, conveying the rich products of western agriculture, to New York or Montreal. The number of vessels will increase in a great ratio every year, as the borders of Lake St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, invite the attention of enterprising emigrants. When these become settled, Erie, one of the links of those extensive chain of lakes, will be the medium of conveying the products of the "upper country" to one of the great commercial outlets.—The Ohio Canal, when finished, will also add greatly to the commerce of the lake. A spectator, a century from this, may realize the fables of the poets in seeing "a living forest of masts." Congress have not been unmindful of the commercial advantages of Lake Erie. Several light houses have been built on the borders, and considerable appropriations have been made for the improvement of the harbors at the mouth of Grand river, Cleaveland, Presque Isle, &c.

The address of Don Manuel de Vidaurre, at the opening of the Congress of Panama, has been published in all the London and Paris political journals, and though criticised as to the style and tone, universally represented to be highly important in the main topics and declarations. The Paris *Journal des Debats*, of the 6th October, remarks—

"In the midst of the imperfections of this discourse, one great and leading idea is announced with an energy which must terrify the Cabinet of Madrid:—it is, that not the slightest concession will be made to Old Spain as long as she maintains a hostile attitude, and with the airs of a sovereign mother country. Even though Ferdinand should consent to negotiate, all the chances of benefit which he might have had from 1814 to 1821, have disappeared. Not a single privilege for Spain in the treaties which may be made with her! Not a penny of tribute! Such are the natural fruits of blind and impotent obstinacy.

We may now begin to look for the arrival of the members of Congress, preparatory to the commencement of the session. Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Senators from Mississippi, has arrived in the city. The two Senators from Louisiana, Messrs. JOHNSTON and BOULIGNY, have resided here for some months; and Mr. SAWYER, one of the Representatives form North Carolina, arrived here several weeks since. Col. HAYNE, one of the Senators from South Carolina, is at Philadelphia with his family. The Cincinnati Register of Thursday the 9th inst. states that Mr. THOMAS, one of the Senators, and D. P. COOK, the Representative from Illinois, reached that city on the 7th, on their way hither.

[*Nat. Journal.*

[*From the Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository.*]

Any one acquainted with our politics and public men will be surprised, in looking over the names of the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, to find among them so many friends to the Administration of the General Government. From the clamor kept up and the criterion laid down by the Jackson men, strangers would suppose that our whole delegation to the 20th Congress would be in favor of the elevation to the Presidency of Gen. Jackson. It is quite otherwise: it will be about equally divided.—Not more than half the delegation will exhibit symptoms of Jacksonism, and of these there are *but four* zealous and devoted partisans of Gen. Jackson. The change in the delegation is much in favor of the Administration. A clear majority of the new members will take their seats in the 20th Congress with friendly dispositions toward the Administration, and a determination to give it a liberal constitutional support.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Nov. 21.

The Federal Court rose on Saturday morning last, after sitting the whole week. We believe there was but one case of importance or interest disposed of, and that one, the libel suit instituted by Rev. *Jonathan Whitaker* versus Rev. *Frederick Freeman*. This cause occupied the attention of the court from Tuesday morning until eleven o'clock on Friday night, at which time the Jury retired. Many of the depositions of the Defendant were objected to as inadmissible evidence, and were rejected by the Court. The jury, after remaining out all night, brought in a verdict for $1800 subject to the opinion of the Court. The defendant had pleaded *not guilty* and *Justification*, and it was reserved as a question of law whether the defendant had not deprived himself of the benefit of his first plea, by entering the latter. This question was argued at great length. If the Court shall be of opinion for the Plaintiff, on this question, judgment is to be entered for $1800 and costs—if for the Defendant, there will be judgment of *nonsuit*. The Chief Justice being hurried off to attend the Circuit Court in Virginia, took time to consider the question at home.

[*Register.*

The U. S. Sloop *Florida*, Lieut. Comd't PIERCY, from Washington City, bound to the Coast of Georgia, on a surveying expedition, arrived here yesterday, and will sail in a few days for her destination.

We understand that Lieut. Piercy was the bearer of sailing orders for the U. S. schr. *Shark*, now in this harbor, bound to the Coast of Africa, to sail in a few days.

[*Nor. Beacon, 24th inst.*

PARIS, Oct. 23.

The motive of the journey to Paris of Mr. Gallatin, minister of the U. States to the city of London, and who has been here these two days, appears to be of some importance.—They state from London, that the minister, after having received despatches from his government, could not postpone more than four and twenty hours his coming to have a conference with Mr. Canning.

It is whispered that Mr. Poinsett is instructed to negociate for the acquisition of Texas, or a part of it, from Mexico.—Indeed it was intimated, that a member of the Cabinet has written to a gentleman in Tennessee that Mr. P. had succeeded.—The movement for the Emancipation of slaves (belonging to the settlers in Texas) is all that has been reported in the newspapers—It is heavily complained of in a Nashville paper as a breach of faith—and does not tend to confirm the intelligence of the cession of the territory.

Prompt Pay.—There is a gentleman in this city, says the Boston Courier, who regularly asks for his bill a few days before the expiration of each quarter of the year, and regularly pays it. The Raleigh Register says—this is highly creditable to the patron of the Courier alluded to; but our subscription books furnishes a still stronger instance of punctuality. When the Register was established in this place, in 1799, a gentleman residing, in Chatham County, became a subscriber to it, and during the long period which has elapsed to the present time, has never been indebted to us for a longer term of subscription than SIX MONTHS! having always paid up at the expiration of that time. What a difference it would make in the income of a Newspaper, if its patrons were all as punctual as these gentlemen!

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

herwise: ivided.— elegation Jackson- but four tisans of ge in the or of the majority of take their ress with d the Ad- ination to ional sup-

Nov. 21. e on Satur- sitting the e there was ce or inter- one, the li- ev. *Jonathan rederick Free-* pied the at- om Tuesday. clock on Fri- ne the Jury lepositions of ojected to as and were re- The jury, after t, brought in subject to the The defen- *nilly* and *Justi-* reserved as a ner the defen- himself of the a, by entering tion was argu- If the Court r the Plaintiff, gment is to be d costs—if for will be judg- e Chief Justice attend the Cir- ia, took time to n at home. [*Register.*

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f Lading and Shipping s for sale at this Office

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 2, 1826.

The Rev. JOHN KERR expects to preach a Sermon in the Court-House in this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Our town has, until a week or two past, presented a dull and dreary aspect, notwithstanding our native merchants and more hardy brethren of the north had arrived and literally crammed their stores with goods of all kinds adapted to the season. But we have now the satisfaction to notice a favorable change—our streets are almost impassable from the number of carts arriving from all parts of the surrounding country laden with the produce of the land, which is exchanged for articles indispensable to the health and comfort of the farmer; thereby driving a profitable trade, and causing our citizens to assume their wonted alacrity.

The following is the situation of the Light Boat at Wade's Point Shoal, with her bearings and distances from surrounding objects, which has been politely handed us by Capt. S. Harney, commander.

Course from the Light Boat to Three Fathom Hole, (entrance of Croatan Sound) S. E. ½ S. distant 20 miles.—From the boat to Alligator River S. ½ W. distant 12 miles. From the boat to Powel's Point S. E. ½ E. distant 12 miles. From the boat to North River E. by S. distant 5 miles. From the boat into the mouth of Pasquotank River W. N. W. distant 4 miles. From the boat to Little River W. by S. distant 15 miles.

Symmes' Theory.—We perceive by the Norfolk papers that Mr. Reynolds has arrived at that place, and was to deliver a lecture on Capt. Symmes' new Theory of the Earth, on Thursday last. Mr. R. has been delivering lectures in all the principal cities in the Union which are spoken of in the highest terms. The Wilmington (Del.) Watchman says,—

The object which Mr. Reynolds has in view is not to gain proselytes to a theory, but to awaken a spirit of inquiry as to the practicability of extending our knowledge of the northern and southern extremities of the globe, and to induce the American people to call the attention of their Representatives to this subject at the next session of Congress. For this purpose a Memorial has been prepared, and has received, and is receiving the signatures of the most enlightened part of the community.

By the Treaty with the Miami Indians, the U. States are to furnish a waggon & one yoke of oxen each, to nine persons; and a waggon and one yoke of oxen for the band living at the forks of the Wabash, and also to cause to be built, a house not exceeding the value of $500, for each of nine individuals.—And also furnish 200 head of cattle from 4 to 6 years old, 200 head of hogs, and cause to be annually delivered to them 2000 lbs. of iron, 1000 lbs. steel and 1000 lbs. tobacco. And to provide five laborers to work three months in the year for the following villages, and three laborers to work three months in the year for the Massassaways band.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

Oyer and Terminer—This Court opened yesterday, Judge Edwards presiding. After the jurors were sworn, the indictment lately tried was again called. The District Attorney then rose and informed the Court that it was not the intention to try Henry Eckford, Joseph Swift and William P. Rathbone again; but that he should try the rest—Mr. Baker moved the Court that *he* might be tried seperately, and supported the motion by an argument of some length. The Court, however, denied the application.

The latest accounts state the Court was engaged in the examination of wit-

ON WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

The present duty of 33 1-3 on foreign woollen cloths is said to be too inconsiderable to enable us to compete with the British manufactures. *Fifty* per cent is required to be necessary—& 50 per cent therefore be pressed upon the next Congress. If 50 per cent should not be found to give our own manufactures sufficient encouragement enough to relieve their distresses, or satisfy their cupidity, Congress may raise it to 75 per cent, or lay an absolute prohibition on importation. With these arrangements it would be hard, if the stock vested in woollen manufactories which has increased in a few years from ten to sixty millions, should not rapidly rise to one or two hundred millions. Then, we shall have the comfort of sleeping under our own American blankets, wearing all our own cloths, and excluding all exotics. What! though we pay three or four times as dear for them, we have the consolation to think, it is the work of our own hands. These articles are the products of American Industry. Shall we still hear the cry of distress from the Manufacturers? or may we not sometimes hear that of the people?

[*Compiler.*

GREAT SOUTHERN ROUTE.

We understand from Washington, that it has been definitively determined by the government, that the great southern mail route from Washington to New-Orleans, should proceed through Richmond, Petersburg, Warrenton, Raleigh, Colombia, and Milledgeville, to the seat of government of Alabama, thence down to Mobile, and from Mobile, by steam boat, to New-Orleans. We never entertained any other idea, but that this was decidedly the best route for this great national road, embracing, as it does, the seats of government of four states, three of which border immediately on the Atlantic, and with which the general government would desire to have a speedy and convenient intercourse in case this country should ever be again involved in war with a European power.

[*Petersburg Repub.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 20.

We understand that the crops of Sugar never looked better. Planters will commence ginning about the last of the month, and, it is reported Sugar will be ready for exportation by the 15th December.—It is supposed there will be about 30.000 hhds. made this season.—The Cotton planters will also have an abundant crop, notwithstanding the rot and catterpillars. Alabama, it is said, will raise upwards of 100,000 bales, the half of which will find its way, by the Tennessee river, to this place.

From Rio Janeiro.—The schooner Fox, Frazier, arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro on Sunday evening, whence she sailed on the 6th ult.—The F. reports that four Brazilian frigates and a sloop from the blockading squadron, appeared off Cape Frio on the 2d October; the latter came into port and the frigates proceeded back to the river. The opinion was that these vessels had come in pursuit of the Chilian squadron, which it was believed had been joined on the coast of Patagonia by Admiral Brown, and intended to blockade Rio de Janeiro.

NATIONAL COURTESY.

We learn from a letter received in this city, (says the National Journal) that on the 11th of September, the vessels of the United States at Rio Janeiro wore their colors at half-mast during the day, and fired salutes of thirteen guns at sun-rise, noon, and sun-set, in honor of the memory of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, information of whose death had been received the preceding day. The British men of war in the harbor also testified their respect on the occasion, by displaying their colors at half-mast. This act of national courtesy on the part of Capt. King, the British commanding officer, was acknowledged in a note by Capt. Biddle, of the Macedonian, expressing his thanks for the respectful manner in which the ships under his command had noticed this mournful dispensation of Providence.

EPIGRAM.

The marriage of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Green River Hollow, aged 79, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14, was announced a few weeks since. The following is from the Berkshire American:

Whate'er is odd on Hymen's page,
The wags in rhyme will twist it;
Whether in courtship name or age,
The married ones have miss'd it:

But e'en though witlings make a rout,
And whims severely handle,
When life's poor *lamp* is going out,
'Tis wise to get a *Candle*.

EPIGRAM.

When Harry was old to Maria he said,
"My dear, if you please we will marry."
Maria replied, with a toss of the head,
"I never will wed thee Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried "a fine dance they have led you!"
The hand that I proferred, you treated with scorn,
And now the *Old Harry* won't wed you!"

Selected Summary.

Mr. Gallatin—By late information from France, we understand, (says the New-York Statesman,) that it is reported that Mr. *Gallatin* is about returning to this country and giving up his place at the Court of St. James.

New-York Election.—The Albany Argus states that the returns of the late Election have all been received, and that Gov. Clinton's actual majority is 3488.

The New-York National Advocate, contains a caution to the keepers of boarding houses relative to a *gang* of *gentlemen*, who are taking lodgings one hour, taking their fellow boarders clothes the next, and the third *taking* themselves off.

The King of Bavaria has sent at his own expence a number of enterprising military officers to the assistance of the Grecks, who are to receive the same pay and emoluments, as when in active service at home.

At the late Cattle show at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the most curious part of the exhibition was the equipage of Mr. Oyster, who appeared in a neat carriage drawn by two fine Elks, and a horse.

A party of Shawanese Indians, of about 200 in number, recently passed through Indianapolis from their reservation at Wapaghkoneta, moving to the Mississippi, accompanied by the celebrated prophet, the brother of Tecumseh.

Paris.—Mr. A. Malapar, we understand, has opened, in Paris, a large and splendid *Restorateur* at the head of which he has placed that well known publican, William Sykes, late of the New York Coffee House, William street.

[*Enquirer.*

West India Trade.—We understand that information reached New-York early last week, that Mr. *Canning* had pointedly refused to enter into any further negociation with Mr. *Gallatin* upon the subject of the *West India Trade.*

The steam boat Chancellor Livingston, built throughout of the most durable and substantial materials, and which nine years ago cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, was yesterday knocked off under the hammer for fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.—[*N. Y. Com.*

Lotteries in England.—The last lottery authorised by the British government was to be drawn in London on the 18th of October last.—In that lottery were six prizes of £30,000 each. The most positive assurances were given that it had been absolutely determined by the government, that this last of lotteries should be closed on that day.

Harding the American painter now in London, had been painting a very pretty girl, who brought her sister to see the picture. "Lord Mary," said she, when she saw it, "why did'nt you have blue eyes?" "Blue eyes child! why my eyes are black." "Ah blue eyes are much prettier."

The late benevolent and much esteemed *John Oliver*, of Baltimore, who died about three years since, bequeathed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the gratuitous education of the children of Irish parents. The institution has been in operation about two years and a half, and 184 boys and 120 girls, have received the benefits of a common English education.

Keene, (N. H.) Nov. 10.

Remarkable.—Mr. J. Whitcomb, of Swanzey, in this county, aged 95, husked with his own hands, the present season, 148 bushels of corn in 18 days. Mr. W. is in perfect health, and does not appear to have grown much older for the last 30 years, during which time he has subsisted exclusively upon a *milk* diet.

Mr. SEARGENT, the minister to Panama, paid a visit on Monday morning to the United States sloop of war Hornet now lying at Philadelphia. He was received with a salute of thirteen guns.—Mr. Seargent will sail for Mexico, in the Hornet on Saturday or Sunday next.

The National Intelligencer announces Mr. Pointsett, (our Minister to Mexico,) as the colleague of Mr. Sergeant in the mission to the Congress of the South American States.

The British are bestowing great expense on their Royal palaces. The contemplated repairs of Windsor Castle, will cost £250,000 sterling. The building of Buckinham palace, and the improvement of the grounds, will cost £252,000. The alteration to the King's Palace in St. Jame's Park, will cost £252,000.

A farmer of St. Mary's county, Maryland, has raised, this season, on *one* acre, 124 bushels of corn; and his field of 35 acres will average 90 bushels to the acre. There is some good soil and husbandry in the State.

The editor of the Maryland Republican says the jail of Anne Arundal county is half its time without a tenant confined either for debt or for crime: and adds—"neither man, woman, or child, has been in it, for years, for debt, that we know of. The feelings of our community, marching ahead of the laws with us, have virtually abolished imprisonment for debt long since."

The commerce of Liverpool.—The annual finance accounts have just been published by order of the House of Commons. By this document it appears that the whole of the export duties for Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending 5th of January last, amounted to 125,-072*l.* 19s. 2d. Thus showing an increase upon the amount of the preceding year. Of this sum nearly 50,000*l.* or the great proportion of two-fifths of the whole, was collected at Liverpool, whilst London contributed scarcely 30,000*l.*

A clergyman, (Rev. Mr. Van Home) of Montgomery county, N. Y. aged 62, married his *thousandth* couple on the 20th ult. One of the physicians of the same county, now in the prime of life, had been present at the birth of nearly *four thousand* children!

Among the regulations in the Danish army, is one for instructing the men in the art of swimming. They are made to plunge into the sea in uniform, with their knapsacks on their backs, and to buoy themselves up with muskets over their heads, so as to be able to discharge them.

Five horses, the property of Mr. William C. Hull, of Lancaster City, have been poisoned by mixing arsenic with their feed. Three of them died immediately. It is to be hoped the perpetrator will not escape punishment.

SOLVENT FOR PUTTY.—To remove panes of old glass from sashes, spread with a small brush a little nitric or muriatic acid over the putty and it will soon become soft and can be removed without injury.

At a squirrel hunt in Lisbon, Maine, on the 23d ult. under Captains Emerson and Colby. Captain Emerson and his men killed 2589; and Colby and his men killed 2259 of these animals, making a total of 4,848.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is expected to be Completed in twelve months, 2000 men are now employed on it.

Napoleon's widow.—The last Black wood's Magazine has a strange rumour in it that Washington Irving is in a fair way of marrying Her Highness the Archduchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon!

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation and the season having been highly favorable to their operations.

A pretty Riddle.—"I will consent to all you desire" said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have, and yet what you can give me." What did she ask him for?—A Husband.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, Capt. TIMOTHY HUNTER, to Miss ANN CARMOTT, of this place, daughter of Capt. Peter Carmott, deceased.

In Lincolnton Jail, on the 5th inst. by James T. Alexander, Esq ALFRED MARTIN, aged 24 years to CATHARINE BUMGARNER, aged 18, after a courtship of half an hour, *through the prison grates!*—[*West. Car.*

DIED,

At Edenton, on Tuesday last, after a tedious illness, Mrs. MARGARET SAWYER, aged about 57 years, consort of Dr. Mathias E. Sawyer of that place. She was for many years a zealous and worthy member of the Episcopal Church, and has left a husband and several children, besides other relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2, 1826.

Bacon—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 40 a 45.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 a 45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $3 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank, Newbern and Cape Fear 2 a 2½ discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 2½ a 2¾ discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 2 discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 3 per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 3 per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 3 per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	40	56	46
Monday,	38	78	50
Tuesday,	38	45	48
Wednesday,	32	45	49
Thursday,	47	47	60
Friday,	54	62	63

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

25th, Schr. Hannah Bartlett, Swift, 6 days from New Bedford, merchandize to I. Fearing.

29th, Schr Delight, Kellum, New York, in ballast.

" Schr. Harriet, Aurton, Ocracock, in ballast.

30th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, New-York merchandize to H. N. Williams, Wright & Williams, J. C. Ehringhaus and others.

" Sloop Maria, Jones, Ocracock in ballast.

1st, Brigantine Mary Hart, Simpson, 27 days from Tobago, with rum and molasses to A. Fobes, jr. Sprung her mainmast on the 18th ult. in a fresh breeze. The brig Francis Miller, Card, and brig William, of Portland, sailed from Tobago, the former on the 1st ult. for Turks Island, and the latter on the 4th for Portland.

CLEARED.

30th, Schr. May Flower, Harraden, West Indies, staves by the master.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY next, the 9th, at 3 o'clock, at the usual place, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in winter dress, dark pantaloons and jackets as usual.

By order of the Captain.

John Gorman, O. S.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only.*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.

Hertford Nov. 22.—Dec. 2. Tf

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and muddling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewings, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

(From the Charleston City Gazette.)

WOMAN.

"*Daughter of God and Man.*"
MILTON.

There is a language of the heart
That mocks all learning's studied art,
There is an utterance of the soul
That laughs at scholarship's control,
Breathes forth in verse a living tho't,
With feeling, love and nature, fraught;
Woman's the theme; and who would
e'er require
One borrow'd string to animate the lyre?

There is a witchery that lies
Within the sunshine of her eyes,
More potent than the magic spell
Of talisman, or fairy dell,
Who has not felt her very name
Inspire his heart and thrill his frame!
Idolatry! the frowning world may cry,
But who has loved nor felt the ecstacy.

O who has ever in that hour
When woman's love & woman's power
Have twined their influence round his
heart,
Felt not that woman can impart
By, smile or glance, or smothered sigh,
A world of bliss and constancy.
Priestess of Love! how oft thou'rt left to
mourn
Man's perfidy—forsaken and forlorn.

There is a vigil in the sky
That marks the villain's perjury;
How can we hope to be forgiven
Who breaks on earth his vow to Heaven?
He wedded in this world may be,
But hell like his inconstancy,
Will echoing yell the oath that fires his
breath,
And brand it in the registry of death.

Pleasure's a poor and gaudy toy,
A forgery on solid joy,
A gilded chain that drags the slave
Helpless and childless to the grave.
The haunted Libertine who lies
Without one hand to close his eyes,
Sighs to the passing breeze his dying
groan
Companionless, unwedded and alone.

Man has a wandering heart—his soul
Spurns fetters, slavery and control:
To-day he climbs the snow-clad steep,
To-morrow ploughs the foamy deep;
And now he roams by mountain side,
Without a friend, without a guide—
Till woman bids his wayward steps to
cease,
And turns his Arab thoughts to home and
peace.

Woman! companion of my life,
Less loved when maiden than when
wife;
How fondly do I sing to thee,
Of wedded love and constancy!
Dear mother of my child, I trace
Thy emblem in her artless face—
I clasp the lisping babe, receive a kiss,
And feel a father's love, a father's bliss.

'Tis woman's voice, in accents low,
Thus hushes first the infant's wo;
'Tis woman's fond, maternal arms,
That shields her boy from vain alarms—
Uprears him in a world of cares,
And saves him from its countless snares.
Nurse of mankind! I fondly view in thee,
The watchful guardian of our infancy.

Now would I woman's *friendship* sing—
O, 'tis a pure undying thing!
The dew that gems the blossom'd thorn
Shines brightest in the sunny morn;
But faithful woman can bestow
A light to gild the night of wo!
Her love, like moonbeams on a stormy
sea,
Sheds o'er our cares its own serenity.

I've found the world a faithless thing—
Man's friendship weak and perishing,
Man's friendship! 'Tis the ocean's
spray— [way!
The froth that rude winds sweep a-
You ask where constancy can rest?
Go, find it in a woman's breast!
I would not give one fair, lov'd friend, I
boast,
For all the wealth of India's golden coast!

When pale disease, with all her train,
Fevers the blood and fires the brain,
'Tis woman's sympathetic art
Quells the wild throbbings of the heart;
The mortal pang, the burning sigh,
In nature's latest agony!
O, fair physician! thou art ever near,
With oil and wine the drooping frame to
cheer.

I ask not, on the bed of death,
Proud man to watch my fleeting breath:
Let woman's prayer embalm the hour,
For O, it has a soothing power,
To calm the awful struggle here,
To brighten hope and banish fear—
To raise new prospects of a land on high,
Where death is swallowed up in victory.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE COQUETTE.

I resolved to pass one summer at the town of ———, which was at that time a fashionable resort. I was accompanied thither by Dick Dashiell, a young foppish acquaintance of mine, who like myself, cared only to see fine girls, and fall in love with them. I must freely confess, that this has always been my chief motive for visiting the summer haunts of fashion, and I much doubt whether it is not so with many others.

Accordingly, having gotten every thing in readiness, we started off in handsome style from the city, and in due time arrived at our place of destination. As we drove swiftly up to the door of the Hotel, a host of heads appeared out of the windows to gaze at us; and it was not long ere ourselves and baggage were safely deposited within doors, and our equipage led to the stable yard.

We soon met several young gentlemen with whom we were acquainted, and by whom we were made acquainted with others. Our arrival of course made a little stir among the listless lounging boarders. I chanced to overhear one person ask another, "Who those bucks were?"—and received for answer, "Bob Lamberton and Dick Dashiell, two confounded rich fellows—Lamberton's father is a superannuated banker from London, and old Dashiell is a merchant of the South."

Thus announced, we both felt our importance increased in an eminent degree, but the effects were widely different; I felt inwardly gratified at being so noticed. Dick showed it outwardly, & seemed rather inclined to bravadoing. In a short time, however, we were perfectly composed, and began to look about us.

The ladies soon attracted our attention. I carefully reviewed them on one occasion with the intention of selecting from the group a favorite. I found a copious collection of good, bad, and indifferent; and my watchful eye soon made a choice. Indeed, I believe that Miss Pauline Laforest, was universally allowed to be in the first rank of beauty; and in my opinion, she was divinely beautiful. The gayety of her dress well accorded with the gayety of her countenance; the brilliancy of her black eyes gave an indescribable lustre and softness of expression to her fine features; her shape, too, was of the most exquisite and finished mould. And last of all, she was evidently not farther advanced in life than her seventeenth year. From a friend I learned that she was an orphan, and that her only inheritance was an embarrassed estate. But I was not in search of a fortune; a provident father had already stored up immense riches for an only son, and I cared for no portion but loveliness and goodness.

I was not dilatory in becoming acquainted with the lady. I discovered that (like myself,) she was of a gay and tasteful disposition; and her artless and fascinating manners rivetted the chains with which I felt already shackled.—Pauline was fond of attention; and I was not less fond of paying it. I seized every opportunity of attending her, and how felt the matter taking a more serious turn than I had at first intended. I found myself entangled in a net, from whose meshes I could not escape if I would nor would not if I could; and that the consequence of this must be, to become an ardent and serious suitor to her affections, and if possible attach my destinies to hers forever. The thought was pleasant, and the obvious necessity of the measure made it still more so.

But it was easier said than done; I had rivals. Several young men hovered around, captivated with her charms, and among them, my companion Richard Dashiell. A coolness had arisen between Mr. Dashiell and myself; and I felt it converted into jealousy upon observing that his addresses were not so disagreeable as I might have wished. Miss Laforest was, as I said, fond of attention; and I hastily branded her with the name of Coquette.

Of all her beaux, however, Dashiell and myself were the most steadfast; and although she received the court of all with evident pleasure, yet most of them had not felt that warmth of passion with which I was animated.

I soon perceived that Dashiell had taken precedence; for the conduct of Miss Laforest towards me became cold and adverse; while to him she behaved diametrically different.—Jealous and indignant, I desperately resolved to withdraw myself forever from her train. It cost me a severe effort, but I succeeded. A week elapsed without even seeing her; once or twice in the course of the next I spoke very coldly. Three weeks thus tediously passed away, and I began to make preparations for returning to the city. I then took occasion to meet my rival upon the piazza, and after a careless nod, said—

"Mr. Dashiell how soon will you be at leisure to return?"

"Just when I please, sir," answered he. "You are at liberty to return without me."

"I shall certainly take that liberty, sir," rejoined I. "I did not consider myself indebted to you for it in the least."

"I beg you will not trouble me then, sir—I am not at all desirous of attending you."

"I fear I *shall* trouble you, sir," rejoined I, kindling, "unless your language is more respectful."

"You are impertinent, Mr. Lamberton—I shall seek better company."

He was about to withdraw, but I cried out to him—

"Pray stop a moment, sir, unless you wish to prove yourself a coward. You shall account to me for your impudent language this morning. I am not used to be treated thus."

"Just as you please, sir, take it now at my hands, and make the most of it."

"Then, sir," said I, unable to bridle my wrath, "I can only consider you as a pitiful scoundrel; I knew you before only as a fop, now I am satisfied that you are a rascal."

He furiously drew from his side pocket a pair of pistols—"Choose your weapon," cried he; "we will decide this difference upon the spot."

I do not fight thus," said I, "I am a man of honor."

"You shall hear from me to-morrow, sir," returned he, and walked quickly away.

In expectation of a challenge which I resolved to accept instantaneously, I prepared my affairs, and then sauntered among the company as though nothing had happened.

The dispute had been overheard by some persons and the circumstances were industriously circulated. In the evening I walked up to a spot where a few ladies were standing with whom I was acquainted; among them, Miss Laforest.—Dashiell was in his room and did not come down. I carelessly nodded to her and spoke politely to the rest. She seemed, however, not to notice it, but said in her usual tone—"I understand, Mr. Lamberton, that you have had a difference with Mr. Dashiell" Surprised as I was to hear her speak so kindly, I could not resist the impulse which I felt to return a morose answer. I therefore coolly said, "not on your account, madam." She looked me in the face one moment, then burst into tears. I was inconceivably affected. I sprange to her side, and used every art to soothe her. I became again violently attached to her, and bitterly cursed my former behaviour. She seemed more endeared to me than ever; and while her head rested on my arm, and her hand in mine, I deemed my happiness almost complete. Suffice it to say, my pardon was effected, and my address again received. In the mean while no challenge came. Dashiell was not to be seen the next day; and on the day after, I was informed he had pressed his suit to Miss Laforest, that he was promptly and decidedly rejected, and that he had privately left the town. I now ardently courted the favor of the beloved, the artless Pauline. All recollection of my former behaviour was generously effaced. After some delay she gave her consent to be mine; and at the close of the season, instead of riding home with a rival, I took with me a beautiful, a charming, and an excellent wife. OLIVER.

NEWSPAPERS.

By a strict calculation it will be perceived the cost of a newspaper is one of the smallest items in a man's expenditures. The deduction of one glass of grog *per week*—of half a cigar *per diem*—in short, a single item of retrenchment among ten thousand indulgencies, will more than defray the expenses of taking a newspaper. —"These are *tough* times," says Gripus to his wife—"let us look about and see how we can *contract our expenses*—ah! there is the newspaper. (unfortunately the *first* thing thought of,) 'tis the most useless thing in the world—we can neither eat, drink nor smoke it." "But" says the considerate lady, "what shall we do for the news? How shall we enliven the dull hours, or ascertain how the world wags? they dont cost much—and when the children have read them through they are worth half price for wraping paper—or to send round Cape Horn to Jerathamael, who would jump to get them, merely to read the advertisements, or to see who is dead and married."

"I can't afford it though," rejoins the *economical* husband—"I must lession my *outgoes*—I'll go down and have it *stopp'd*." This done, with a spring of satisfaction, the gentleman returns and cracks a bottle of wine, in the idea that the immense saving, just accomplished, will fully warrant this small gratification!

We would soberly inquire whether this is not the usual course pursued by those who flatter themselves with having thus *vastly* circumscribed their expenses? Do they not, through this ridiculous belief, squander greater sums in much less valuable *luxuries*? and is not the newspaper the very *first*, and often the only item subtracted from their annual disbursements?

[*Nantucket Inquirer.*

[*From the Savannah Georgian, Nov.* 8]

Yankee Trick!—In the town of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, and state of Massachusetts, there reside two families, on adjoining farms, the one named Harrington, the other Forbush. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Forbush are men of small property, with large families. Their children have received such education as the schools of the town afford, and have been inured to the laborious occupations pursued by their fathers.

The third son of Mr. Harrington is about 28 years of age—Mr. Forbush has a son three or four years younger, who had the misfortune when young to be crippled, so as to destroy his ability to labor as a farmer.

Some time since, a conversation took place between these young men, in which Forbush spoke of his unfortunate lot in being crippled so as to destroy his usefulness to himself and his family. Harrington, in commiserating with him, observed, "I have just bought a lottery ticket, and if it draws a prize you shall have half of it."

Time rolled on—the conversation and the lottery, by Forbush, were forgotten--but the lottery was drawn, and Harrington's ticket drew ten thousand dollars. He took proper measures to obtain the money, called on the crippled Forbush, reminded him of the promise, and paid him over half the proceeds of the ticket, and with the other half has since purchased a farm for himself.

The fathers of these young men were personally known to the writer, and the tale, as here told, is believed to be substantially correct.

The moral and religious principles which lay the foundation of that sacred regard to the fulfilment of a promise which is exhibited in this act, are carefully disseminated in that section of the country—and it is to the natives of that section of the country, that the appellation of "Yankee" is so often applied with a sarcastic sneer.

Perhaps this story is as well worth recording as the thousand fabrications of witlings about "wooden nutmegs," "Yankee tricks," and "Yankee notions," which adorn the columns of many of our papers, to the equal disgrace of the fabricator and circulator.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

The man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on, in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant education; but they have been few: this was the historic meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the cradle. The tales of the nursery prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents; they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever.—To overcome these evils is worthy of an apothesis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of woman:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood,
Besprinkled with a martyr's blood;
Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd;
Her spirit glowed on battle-field;
Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom
The captive, brooding o'er his doom,
Her faith the fallen monarch saved;
Her love the tyrant's fury braved."

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

THE WIFE.

How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labors of the day her endearments soothe, her tender cares restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heaviest misfortunes of life, are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight and business of domestic cares at the same time to contend with; but how much lighter do they seem, when after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labors upon her, and soothes the anguish of anticipation. A wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burthen or sorrow to man. No, she shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows; for there is no difficulty so insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by mutual labors of the affectionate concord of that holy partnership.

The Editor of the Cheraw Spectator after noticing the account of a pumpkin vine, in New-York, which grew across the Connecticut river, into the town of Lyme, humorously says:

"Both pretty large vines, and rather rapid growth; but nothing of what once happened to an honest citizen of this same town of Lyme. He had a pumpkin vine which grew, in one night, across a twenty acre lot, ran against and knocked off the tops of two stone chimneys; and was making other ravages about his premises, when his wife in her alarm, begged him with tears in her eyes, to go immediately for relief to the "Select Men," (very potent *public functionaries* in Connecticut.) The good man accordingly mounted a swift horse, and rode at full gallop, three miles; but judge of his despair in finding that the vine have taken the same direction, had out run him, and a pumpkin grown so large as entirely to block up the "Select Men's" door.

Deny the truth of this story, if you dare, most *pugnacious* reader. We'll prove it by affidavit; having a number at hand about the Sea Serpent, which only want small alterations.

The Rochester paper say—In the Automaton, now to be seen in this village, we have an amusing instance of mechanical ingenuity. *His* powers are such, that if a spectator deposits a card with a question on it in a particular drawer of the table before him, he will appear to consult a volume which is in one hand, shake his head as if pondering on the question proposed, and with the other hand strike on the table, when a blooming damsel springs up through the board, holding in her little apron a correct answer for the enquirer. Such results, however, are produced only when questions are agreeable to his Automatonship. Put into a box a question to excite his ire, and the consequence is vastly different. He shakes his head like an enraged pedagogue, and in the climax of his passion thumps upon the table—amid blue flame and a volume of smoke are seen, and a black figure, like the father of evil, emerges from his den spitting fire and striking terror into beholders. We have just now seen what we speak of, and on the spur of the moment recommend all who admire ingenuity to gratify themselves and encourage merit by witnessing the performance of this Automaton. Like Maelzel's chess-player, it is dressed in Turkish costume. It was made by Dr. Balcom, who, it is well known, has put artificial arms on disabled men, and thus enabled them to procure their livelihood, instead of becoming a burden to their friends or the town.

Delicate Compliment.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to an union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply:—"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."